

JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT.

RICHARD JACOBS, EDITOR.



Kosciusko, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1844.

For President of the United States,
[The Nominee of the Democratic National
Convention.]

Democratic State Electors.

JOSEPH W. MATTHEWS,
of Marshall.
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
of Warren.
JOSEPH BELL,
of Winston.
H. S. FOOTE,
of Hinds.
ARTHUR FOX,
of Lawrence.
R. H. BOONE,
of Tishomingo.

LIVING WITHOUT LABOR.—No person should expect to live without labor, who has not the means to do so. Every man who has inherited or acquired a sufficiency of this world's goods to live without work, has the right, and should not be censured for doing it. But every man should have some visible employment—something to prevent others from drawing the inference that all is not right with him—that "something is rotten in Denmark."

There are too many amongst us who are endeavoring to live by their wits. The slow and certain gain of honest labor, is too little a business for them. This is one of the most grievous sins of the age in which we live. This very desire of living without labor and basking in luxury at others expense, has been the cause of more crime and distress, than any thing within the scope of our knowledge. It generates a spirit of recklessness, which is ruinous to morals, and destructive to the peace and happiness of society. It destroys the hope and fortunes of friends, and brings them often with sorrow to the grave. From this cause our prisons are filled with victims, and our courts with expensive suits. The time has been when our fathers thought it honorable to work, and looked with a suspicious eye upon every one who did not. What a glorious day that will be which revives those feelings. When parents will teach their children that it is no disgrace, but a high and noble business to support themselves by their own industry. When they are taught never to think of increasing their wealth, but by honest means—that economy, and a proper application of time and labor, will ensure success in every kind of business.—May it speedily arrive.

The remains of the late Commodore David Porter, of the United States Navy, who died while acting as resident minister of the United States, at Constantinople, were interred at Philadelphia on Saturday, 27th ult., with military honors. The flags from the Navy Yard, and the shipping in port, were hoisted half-mast. Minutes guns were fired from the Navy Yard during the ceremony. His coffin bore the following inscription:

COMMODORE DAVID PORTER,
of the U. S. Navy,
DIED AT CONSTANTINOPLE,
March, 1843,
When acting as Minister Resident
of the United States
near that Court.
Jan. 1844.

His remains were placed in a temporary grave, in the burial place belonging to St. Stephen's church, to remain but a short time.

The Hon. Joseph Duncan, ex-Governor of Illinois, and formerly a member of Congress from that State, died recently at his residence. General Duncan had served his country during the last war, and was much esteemed by the citizens of Illinois.

Hon. Henry Johnson, whig, has been elected to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate, occasioned by the death of Hon. Alexander W. Porter, of Louisiana, by one majority over Walker, democrat.

The Orleans Cotton Press was partly destroyed by fire on the night of 11th inst. Between 6 and 7000 bales of cotton were consumed. Loss estimated at \$250,000, 200,000 of which was insured.

The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, have directed their delegates to the Baltimore National Convention to cast their votes for Martin Van Buren, for President, and Richard M. Johnson, for Vice-President.

Mississippi Legislature.

Friday, Feb. 16, 1844.

Senate met, journals read.
Turner presented the petition of Briggs & Gibson, and a bill for the relief of one Briggs, a person of insane mind, authorizing his removal: passed.

Ventress from the committee on the library, made a report on the application of Mr. Hazzard: laid on the table.

Montgomery introduced a bill incorporating a Lyceum at Benton: passed.

Withers introduced a bill for the relief of Martin Savage of Tishomingo County: passed.

Tillman introduced a bill attaching the county of Copiah to the second chancery district, which received two readings.

Adams, from the committee on the Choc-taw resolutions, made the unanimous report of that committee being an amendment merely taking ground in favor of changing the payment for claims in money instead of scrip and striking out all the condemnatory clauses for the protection of the Indians' rights under the treaty. The amendment was unanimously ordered to an engrossment.

The message of the governor returning the act in relation to Jefferson College, came up, and the vote being taken on the question, shall this bill pass, the objections of the governor notwithstanding, it was decided in the negative, Mr. Turner, by leave, introduced a bill on the same subject, which passed.

Ventress, from the committee on the penitentiary, reported a revised code for the government thereof: referred to committee of the whole, and after a long time spent therein, the principal part of which was consumed in reading the bill, which is extremely long, and in discussing an amendment striking out that part which relate to giving over bodies for dissection. The committee having reported the amendment as to dissection was disagreed to, and an amendment adopted providing for dissections when the convict was committed for a felony and agreed to it before his death. The vote on the amendment of striking out was reconsidered and that question carried. Mr. Montgomery then offered an amendment which Mr. Swann moved to amend providing for the consent of the convict, which prevailing, Mr. Montgomery's amendment was lost, and so all relating to dissection was stricken out and the bill ordered to an engrossment.

Adams introduced a resolution fixing on Wednesday next for the adjournment of the legislature, which passed by a vote of 18 to 6.

The house bill to assist in liquidating the warrants by a sale of town lots, was referred to committee of the whole.

The message of the governor nominating inspectors of the penitentiary, coming up, the nominations of Messrs Summers and Winslow were consented to, but they refused to consent to the nomination of Mr. Moody.

The Planters' bank and Mississippi railroad company liquidation bill was amended by rider, and the bill passed.

The bill respecting trustees of schools—

for the more perfect organization of the chancery court—respecting discoveries in suits at law, severally passed. The bill for the sale of judgments, coming up, on motion of Mr. Guion the vote of yesterday on Mr. Swann's amendment was reconsidered and that amendment adopted. Mr. Matthews moved to commit the bill to a committee of the whole, and supported his motion by a few remarks in opposition to the sale of judgments. Mr. Guion replied at great length, and Mr. Matthews rejoined. Mr. Turner advocated the bill in a few remarks.—Mr. Matthews resumed his remarks at length and with great force and eloquence. Messrs Swann and Guion, replied at some length and with much force. Mr. Matthews withdrew his motion, and Mr. Boone moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, on which question the yeas and nays being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

Matthews moved an adjournment: lost, and after a call was demanded the senate adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 16.

House met, journals read.

Mr. Acker, from a select committee, reported a bill for the relief of Wm Cambrell of Monroe County: received and agreed to. Abbott, from a committee, reported against the petition of A S Duval, and others, of the county of Yazoo, and of Thomas D Woodridge of Noxubee: received and agreed to.

Lea, from a committee, to whom was referred to the bill to assist in liquidating auditor's warrants, reported an amendment, striking out the third section: received and agreed to. The rule was then suspended and the bill read the third time and passed with an amendment.

Yerger, from a majority of a committee, reported back to the house, the bill to prohibit the further issuance of auditor's warrants, for circulation, and for other purposes, without amendment. Mr. Lea moved to postpone the further consideration of the

bill till Monday next, at 12 o'clock: agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Love, the appropriation bill, from the senate, was taken up: the house resolving itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Boone in the chair. After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again at 3 o'clock.

A message was received from the governor, relative to the further prohibiting of the further issuance of treasury warrants.

House then adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 o'clock, P. M.

The governor's message, relative to auditor's warrants, was considered, and referred to select committee of Harris, Price, Whitfield, Wade and Yerger, and 2000 copies ordered to be printed.

Fontaine introduced an act for the relief of Jacques Lilly: read three times and passed.

Bailey introduced an act to authorize the board of police of Tallahatchie county, to transcribe into suitable books certain records: read three times and passed.

Murphey, from a committee, introduced an act to authorize the citizens of Louisville, in Winston county, to repeal the act of incorporation of said town: read three times and passed.

Andrews called from the orders an act to incorporate Thomas Hinds Lodge No. 58, in the town of Fayette: read three times and passed.

The house then went into committee of the whole, on the appropriation bill, Mr. Boone in the chair. After some time spent therein, committee rose, reported the bill with various amendments, and asked leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the same: received. House then adjourned.

A BILL.

Entitled an act to extend the time for the collection of taxes in this state.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the auditor of public accounts shall not direct suit to be brought on the official bond of any sheriff and tax collector, who shall, on or before the first day of May next, make a full and final settlement with said auditor, unless he shall be thereunto requested by one or more of the sureties of such sheriff and tax collector.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Hayti.—We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the new Constitution of the Republic of Hayti.

The first section provides for the political division of the Republic, and declares that Africans and Indians, or the descendants of either, by one or the other parents, may become citizens; but no white person can become a citizen or hold real estate.

The second section provides for the civil and political rights.

The third section provides for equality in the eyes of the world. All modes of worship shall be equally free. The freedom of the press is guaranteed. Schools to be established for both sexes, the teaching free and gratuitous. Trial by jury is granted. The people have a right to assemble peaceably and without arms. The powers of the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary are defined. The Executive is a president.—The Legislature is composed of a Senate and House of Commons. One third of the Senate is renewed every two years. The whole of these, however, much resemble the same bodies in the United States. The heads of the four Departments are called Secretaries of State. The qualifications of voters are fixed.

The colors of the Republic are blue and red, placed horizontally.

The arms are the Palm, surmounted by the Liberty cap, and ornamented with a trophy of arms, with the legend, "In union there is strength."

Port au Prince is the seat of Government, under the name of Port Republican.

The national fetes are, the Independence of Hayti, 1st of January; that of Agriculture the first of May; that of Alexander Petion, the 1st of April; that of Regeneration the 27 of January.

Every stranger in Hayti to enjoy protection to his person and goods.

[U. S. Gazette.

Texas.—By the steamer New-York, which arrived last night, we received files of papers up to the third instant—they are barren of news. Since the passage of the Tariff by the House of Representatives, it has been so modified by the Senate as not to be known by its friends.—The principal modifications of the Senate, is the adoption of an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent. The opinion of the press is, that the Tariff will remain unchanged.

The House passed a bill repealing the extra duty of five per cent. levied on goods imported into Texas, in vessels of other countries with which they had no treaty.

The Committee of Foreign relations returned to the House, the bill referred to them, respecting the release of Texas prisoners in Mexico, and reported that it was unnecessary to take any legislative actions on the subject.

Both Houses are expected to adjourn between the 5th and 15th inst.

[N. O. Bulletin, Feb. 6.

Rather Salty.—The acquittal at New York, of Amelia Norman, accused of an attempt to kill Ballard, her seducer, has already been noticed. Norrell, one of her counsel, thus spoke of her persecutor:

Henry S. Ballard, who is he? Gentlemen, I never saw him in my life but once, and that was when he was bidden to stand up to be identified by Mrs. Restell here in court. Then I saw him, and I saw his eye fall before the gaze of the virtuous, he could not, he dared not confront that look. Who is he? He professes to be a man. A man? Had a man who had committed the crimes he had done, possessed but a single spark of shame, a single impulse of humanity, he would never, never appeared at this bar as the instigator of such an indictment as this. A rapid fashionable merchant—one of those things, who think that because they happen to be merchants, no noise ought to be made about the matter, if they see fit to go into the public walks of life, for the purpose of deliberately seducing the pure and innocent. A kind and generous gentleman! who offered the victim of his arts, when he was tired of her, money, "to save her," as his attorney says, "from prostitution." You saw another of these "victims" of his yesterday, gentlemen, and this is the second. To the former he had said, I am tired of you, and to the latter, come, now I am ready for you: and now he is ready for a third. What is his name? How shall we distinguish such a being? A cowardly, philosophical profligate and seducer! A villain, the destroyer of a confiding woman, whom he casts off to abject penury and distress. Look, gentlemen, at the evidence. Whose situation, of the two, is preferable? Had you rather be in the place of that poor, abandoned girl—or in that of her heartless seducer? She droops there—poor flower plucked untimely in the bud—the weed you see her now, her beauty gone and trampled out by him. Look at her—the mother of children—of his children—his! his! who dared not show his face here: and that child soliciting to be restored to her on her deliverance hence. Cast down, wounded, but not yet, thank God, bereft of hope.

Advice to sundry People.—When you feel your passions rising, never confine or restrain them. Many boilers have been burst by too close an imprisonment of their contents.

Always proclaim the faults of others. No secrets should exist in a republic.

Never give up your opinion, even if wrong: it shows that you have independence.

Whenever you attack your neighbor's character, do it behind his back so as not to wound his feelings.

Make it a rule to keep company with rascals and rogues, and then if you should be prosecuted for an offence, and your comrades should be called as witnesses against you, nobody will believe them, and you will get clear.

Never forgive an injury. The power of pardon belongs to the governor and council.

Never pay your debts—it is unconstitutional—for payment impairs the obligations of contract, and even the legislature has no right to do that.

When you are at church, go to sleep: because Sunday is a day of rest.

Never sweep your parlor; it makes a confounded dust.

Never brush down a cobweb; it is part of a spider's dwelling house, and of course his castle, therefore it is sacred.

"See nations slowly wise and manly just"

His country is at last determined to do justice to General Jackson, when it is almost too late. The House of Representatives passed the bill to refund the fine by a vast majority; and the ultra Whig correspondent of the Bee informs us that it will probably pass the Senate, in which assembly there is a majority of five or six Whigs. Two years ago the General Assembly of the State of New York passed resolutions requesting Congress to refund the fine; and lately the House of Representatives of that State have passed another set of resolutions, at the instance of the same gentleman, urging upon Congress the same measure. These resolutions were adopted unanimously—a circumstance almost unparalleled in political debates in that body. Either the whigs have repented of the calumnies they heaped on the veteran's head, and the injustice they have done him or they deem it good policy to exhibit an appearance of penitence.

[N. O. Courier.

A slim spark bespoke a pair of pantaloons at a French tailor's; "be sure," said he "to make them very full." "Yes, sure, I understand you very well, tank you, sure, your custom will make me too much *honorer*,"—tendering him the homage of a polite bow. When the pantaloons were brought home, how was he disappointed to find them of the same dimensions as his skin! He stamped, he raved at the tailor and the whole French nation; during which, the poor tailor stood in the corner with his hands clasped in the utmost consternation. "Did I not give you particular directions to make them large?" "Large! no sure, you say full; and suppose he is large, I believe he be very empty."

When Socrates was told that his judges had sentenced him to death, he said, "And has not nature passed the same sentence upon them?"

Grammar in North Carolina.—V

the annexed in a late Georgia paper: "Grammar class stand up. The first many parts of speech are there?" "Yes, sir—politics, coons and lokerfokers." "next—pars politics." "Politics are an future tense, objective case, uncertain governed by the majority." "Right, next—what is coons?" "Coons are enous and heterogenous insect, for most of the states, North Carolina larily, in the uncultivated parts." "T—what else about coons?" "He are cunning and despection critter—a gre to farmers, robbing their cornfields, and hen-roosts: that's why the n pers always keeps him on his back." "do. You may go to your seat." "T—parse locofocos." "Locofocos are and signifies to suffer, to do and they are in the present tense, pose case, potential mood and governed by 'That'll do—the class may sit down."

Life.—We have known some persons the world, who, gliding quietly through have floated on upon the stream of life like a boat on the waters of a broad tranquil river, carried on by the tide of prosperity, and lighted to their ney's end by the cloudless sun of happiness. And we have met with others who seemed to rise in the clouds, to hold i through storms, and to set in blacke ness than that which gave it birth long-continued joy loses its first ze uninterrupted sorrow its first poignanc it robs even misery of its acuteness one that is long endured, brings along the power of longer endurance. I sudden transition from joy to sorrow the acme of human suffering, adding bitterness of regret for past enjoyment pangs of present distress.

Pleasure is a shadow, wealth is and power a parent, but knowledge is tie in enjoyment, perennial in fometed in space and infinite in duration, performance of its sacred office, it f danger, spares no expense, omits no tions; it scales the mountain, looks i volcano, dives into the ocean, p the earth, enriches the globe, expl and land, contemplates the distant, to the sublime; no place too remote grasp, no heavens too exalted for i

[De Witt Clin

When a certain lady who had been by his writings, but had never seen son, wrote to Mirabeau, saying how she longed to see him, and begged would describe himself to her, he co with the request of the fair enthusiast these brief and self-adoratory terms: to yourself a tiger that has had the pox."

From the New Orleans MARKETS.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10, 1844.

The weather for the last three days been fine and favorable for the trans of all out-door business, and there has an evident improvement. Our staples, as well as most sorts of up-produce have been in fair demand, and transactions have evinced additional ton both in the home and export trade. Cotton.—Since our last semi-week view, we have experienced an active from Europe, (principally for Liverpool) and although we are unable to quote advance in prices, they have never been full for all qualities. On Wednesday the sales and shipments made in vances were reported at 8000 bales; day at 6500, and yesterday 6000 bales rumors of other large transactions, factors offer their stocks freely, and the advance in freights and decline changes, would no doubt have oblige slight advance in prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Mississippi and Louisiana.

Inferior	74
Ordinary	8
Middling	84
Middling fair	91
Fair	94
Good fair	104
Good Fine	114

Sugar.—The market has been quiet for the last three days, and in favor of buyers, but we are not warranted in altering our quotations, which are The sales amount to about 600 hhds. **Indulgences.**—The demand for continues good, and prices are charge. Choice small lots are worth tion higher, say 24 cents.

Salt.—We notice sales of two Liverpool salt, 4d, fine and 4. co 126 and 1224; also, a sale of all co 105. Small lots from store are 110 a 115 for coarse and 150 a 155 Turk's Island is offered at 29c. per in bulk, but do not hear of sales. there are three cargoes at the Levee.

Flour.—The market closed first day with a small advance on previous Several lots had been taken for export quotations, and yesterday other Ohio were sold at \$4 25 for home the neighborhood markets.

Pork has been in better demand, advanced in price. A large propo the receipts are for shipment North stock on sale is light for the season may be quoted at \$9 25 a 9 50 per O. at \$8 a 8 25; and prime at \$5 5